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After One Year of War—General Wood's Reminders.

There could be no better text for retrospection of the first year of our war with Germany, with its achievements and its dispiriting disappointments, than was afforded by Major-General Leonard Wood in a speech in this town on the eve of the anniversary. The loyalty, the candor, the professional common sense of this distinguished soldier appear alike in his recognition of the enemy's prowess and in his sane advice to Americans to cherish no illusions about the size of the job which we have undertaken to carry through to victory.

"This is a war against efficiency, a degree of efficiency such as the world has never before witnessed. Do not underestimate the strength of the enemy you are sending your men against. He is skilled in war, trained in arms, wonderfully well led and also brave and enduring."

Nor could there be better inspiration to effort in the second twelve-month of war now beginning. Positivism and doubt of the result are as absent from General Wood's remarks as are foolish braggadocio and insensate blinking of facts.

"The responsibility will be great, but we are equal to it. We must give all that we have, and every man, woman and child must do his or her part. It is a war that is going to test all that is in us. But we can stand the test and we can win the war."

To General Wood's reminder that the German people are not exhausted, that they are not on the point of defeat, that they are well fed, confident and well equipped, that they are brave and enduring and wonderfully well led, THE SUN appreciates this hope, in the lines of Dr. Joseph H. Holland, for whose poetry we have no great admiration but whose sentiments we can scarcely improve for the present occasion:

"God give us men! The time demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have honor; men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking."

We have such men already for leadership and for the heavy responsibilities which General Wood sketched so impressively in so few words? Yes, we have some of them; good Heaven give us more of them!

The War and Our Forest Resources.

The fact that wood is a war necessity and that it will be in still greater demand when peace comes gives more than the usual significance to the report just compiled by the Federal Forest Service that 92,000 acres of timber land was burned over last year, entailing a loss of \$1,358,000.

Wood products are entering largely into our present war activities. Millions of feet of lumber have been used in building cantonnements and millions more will be required before all the demands for temporary or permanent military and naval structures have been supplied. Wood is employed in the manufacture of materials that enter into the composition of many essential war munitions. The war value of a single fir log was recently illustrated when portions of it were marked off for use as ship planks, ceiling and decking, as structural, bridge, highway and railroad timber for airplane construction.

In Belgium and northern France the forests have been cut away to supply the needs of the armies, torn by the shots and shells of battle and wantonly destroyed by the German invaders. Lumber will be sought in this country for the rebuilding of towns, cities and farms, and seedlings must be furnished for the replanting of the devastated wooded areas.

Many of the Eastern States have

been making in recent years an active campaign for the conservation of their forests. The result is that large tracts have been replanted under the supervision of State Forest Services and the damage by fire has been materially reduced. The war has had a tendency to save the Northern and Northwestern woods; for the lack of laborers has greatly reduced the number of lumbering camps and forced the consumption of the large stores of lumber already on hand.

The heavy loss in the national forests last year was due largely to carelessness. The Government spent almost \$1,125,000 for forest fire fighting and the prevention of fires; yet there were 7,814 fires reported. A thousand of these were incendiary; the remainder were caused by campers, railroads that failed to use proper spark arresters, and various other forms of carelessness on the part of settlers and visitors to the national domain.

New Buy Liberty Bonds.

This, the third, Liberty Loan we now begin to raise, and in one month the bond issue must be subscribed. The Government asks for a minimum of three billions of dollars, and because it needs it the Government will get every cent of it. The Government will take all that is subscribed beyond the required three billions, and no doubt there will be more than that amount.

Conversion or no conversion privilege, high or low interest, the American people could not sit still and let the Treasury run dry of war funds at a time when the Prussian military machine is battering our British and French Allies over the blood soaked hills and valleys of northern France, when Krupp shells are bursting in the churches of Paris and when our own soldiers are marching into the fighting lines.

The present moment is no time to talk or think of these Liberty bonds as an investment pure and simple, or as anything but a national need which must be satisfied and a public duty which must be performed by the American people just as our youth shoulders the rifle because that work must be done to serve and save the nation.

With hundreds of thousands of our men at the front, with hundreds of thousands more pressing across the sea as fast as they can be ships to carry them, the one thing for those who are left behind to do now is to subscribe not only the three billions of dollars which the Government must have but more, and then still more. They will never fall to do it.

The Value of a Hundred Billions.

Every one has learned to listen when the author of the income tax talks about large amounts of money. Representative HUTZ says:

"Despite the predictions of experts four years ago that it would be utterly impossible for the most important commercial nations to finance a war of this magnitude for any but a very brief time, the great expenditures have piled up in excess of \$100,000,000,000—a cost to every man, woman and child on the globe of more than \$60."

Mr. HUTZ has yielded to the temptation that besets many great financiers; to translate billions into terms comprehensible to the every day mind. He might have made the cost even more intimate by explaining that the interest on a hundred billion dollars, if levied as a poll tax on each inhabitant of this planet, would be one cent per working day per person. But perhaps it is just as well that he has left the whole debt at \$60 a head. It is an interesting amount of money. Sixty dollars is what a person pays for a suit or two, or a fairly good phonograph, or a month's rent, or four small tires, or a trip from New York to Carthage, Tenn., where Mr. HUTZ lives.

What a lot of money it is, to be sure! And all that the people of the Allied countries who are paying in their money—whether it be six cents or \$60,000,000 a head—will get out of it in the end will be freedom for themselves and their little neighbor nations, security from the unutterable menace of the scientific barbarians, a guarantee of liberty for coming generations, the magnificent brotherhood of honorable peoples; the right to live, to love, to walk in a sunshine where there is no shadow of a sword.

One hundred billion dollars! It is a juicy mouthful for the economist and a headache for schoolboys. But in the scale of values what does it weigh as against the life of one soldier who dies at the Somme that his soul may live?

Not as much as the straw hat that Mr. HUTZ discarded last fall.

The Mob and the Officers of the Law.

The lynching of ROBERT P. PAXTON in Collinsville, Ill., is attributed to his alleged pro-German sentiments, he being accused of having uttered disloyal words in a speech to miners at Maryville, Ill., a town whose Mayor, a man of German birth, was recently compelled to kiss the flag to demonstrate his loyalty. PAXTON denied that he was a traitor. While the mob was searching for PAXTON he wrote a note proclaiming his unwavering Americanism, and as he was marched through the streets with a noose around his neck he protested that he was not a foe of the United States. Notwithstanding this, he was hanged, and the residents of Collinsville gave no evidence of regretting their act on the morning after the tragedy.

It appears, incidentally, that PAXTON had been involved in a dispute with certain members of the miners'

union in the district, and the police believe this may have intensified feeling against him. Whatever the cause of the murder, it illustrates the folly of municipal and State officers who ignore evidence of bad feeling within their jurisdictions and neglect the fundamental duty of maintaining good order by suppressing effectually every illegal disturbance, regardless of its origin or the apparent triviality of its manifestations.

The most flagrant example of disorder promoted by official ineptitude or worse was in the East St. Louis riots of last year, which grew out of ill feeling between two factions of the population, and culminated in wholesale shootings, incendiarism and actual battles in the highways. The city, county and State authorities had full knowledge of the conditions that prevailed in East St. Louis, but they took no adequate measures to enforce the law. The consequence was that the disorderly elements in the population engaged in a day long struggle and the whole civic structure of the city was menaced. Such conditions cannot develop where the law is enforced as it should be, and its non-enforcement puts on the men who permit it to fall into contempt the greater part of the responsibility for the troubles that occur.

A mob that is faced by a vigilant and determined Sheriff, or jail warden, or chief of police, who is known to be ready to shoot in defence of a prisoner committed to his charge, is not likely to persist in its effort at lynching. Time and time again brave and conscientious peace officers have quelled outbreaks of violence by facing rioters unflinchingly and making clear their decision to do their whole duty. And where officers of this character make the law respected in small things at all times mobs are unlikely to form.

The problem of restraining mobs and preventing lynchings is not new. It existed before the war began. Its solution is not difficult. Backbone, honesty and intelligence in the preservation of the peace at all seasons and under all circumstances will prevent most mobs from gathering. If one does form the immediate application of force to its members will stop its activities and preserve unimpaired the reputation of the community in which they attempted to operate.

The Lubrication of Industry.

It is evident that the officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the elected representatives of their employees had a good time the other night. "A good dinner lubricates business"; why should it not oil the intermeshing wheels of capital and labor as well? It may be that the stillman found the boss not half a bad fellow when looked at through the mingling smoke of a couple of good cigars. There is strong probability that the men higher up found themselves realizing, if they had not suspected it before, that the workers are not mere "economic units," but thoroughly human beings, with appetites and impulses quite like their own.

The plan is an excellent one. A periodical conference between the responsible officials of a great industrial concern and representatives of the workers, selected by the men without interference or supervision, should be productive of good results. The dinner was an inspiration. Men, whether company officials or laborers in the ranks, are but boys of a larger growth, and the way to a boy's heart is proverbial.

The continued success of the Standard's undertaking will depend in great measure upon the spirit in which the two groups of representatives enter the conferences. On this first occasion there seems to have been nothing lacking in this regard. There must never be the slightest ground for suspicion in the minds of the men that the officials are trying to "put something over on them." There must be no room for reasonable doubt in the minds of the officials that the men are meeting them in good faith with frankness and sincerity.

The purpose of the plan is to secure cooperation. Cooperation is the act of working together for a common end. If both sides recognize that there is a common end for the attainment of which they are mutually responsible, and that in the quest of that end each side has rights which the other is bound, by considerations both of justice and morality and of self-interest, to respect, the outlook for more efficient cooperation will be bright.

Neither side can afford to enter the door of the conference—and banqueting-room with the conviction that industry is a war between capital and labor. Neither side must cherish the belief that the oil refining industry rightly belongs entirely to those whose capital is invested in it or to those whose labor is indispensable to it.

Industry belongs to capital and to labor inseparably. Cooperation is the key to industrial success with profit to both capital and labor.

Business Organization Applied to Patriotic Service.

The plan devised by Mr. SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS for the organization of the employees of the great store of which he is the head is one that should compel the attention of every business man who wishes in all ways to contribute to the winning of the war. It is a plan for the better direction of thousands of willing Americans whose volunteer work may not have been effectively employed and who have lacked only coordination.

It is Mr. REYNOLDS' belief that the employer should not only give to the nation of his own time and means, but should in all things patriotically

couple his organization methods with the individual eagerness of his employees to do something for America. It is a waste to tell two thousand persons to go out and urge the buying of bonds when only a thousand of them have the gift of salesmanship and the other thousand might be more usefully engaged in helping the families of the store's employees who are with the colors. This is of course only a suggestion of the advantage that comes from organization. There are a hundred varied errands for the enthusiast, and they include everything which the hour demands as a sacrifice from those of us not in uniform. It may be the sale of a thrift stamp, the writing of a letter to a soldier, the solicitation of money for the Red Cross or the entertainment of huts; but whatever the task is, physical or intellectual or spiritual, it can best be done by the organization of large but not unwieldy groups of willing men and women and their intelligent assignment each to that work which he or she does best.

Mr. REYNOLDS' effort to bring about such concrete organization for patriotic service will be watched with interest. It may be the very thing for which employer and employee, in a thousand towns, have been waiting.

Governor WHITMAN has approved the bill which requires teachers in the public schools to be citizens of the United States. It is a thoroughly good measure, based on a proper principle. By it no obstacle is laid in the way of visiting educators who may be asked to lecture here, it affects only permanently employed instructors. In spite of this, it is improbable that many exchange professors will come to the United States from Germany in the next few years.

We expect the Kaiser presently to say: "Come on, Hindenburg, this is no place for us!"

The Irish convention has concluded its sessions with no casualty list made public.

For God's sake let's fix it so we don't have to wear gas masks here in the United States.—GEORGE CHERL.

We had thought that the Administration was opposed to fergodskings.

A Brooklyn thief caught stealing a bottle of milk from a doorstep sought clemency on the ground that he was the son of a king. He was locked up, however, the police evidently sharing the popular idea that this is a bad season for kings.

\$9,000,000,000 spent by the United States in one year of the war.—News-paper headline.

The winter wheat crop promises unusually well. Its yield will exceed the Government estimates by a good many hundreds of thousands of bushels; but it will not amount anybody to pray for another winter such as the one we have just passed through.

Hang out the flag and open the wallet!

OUR TELEPHONE WIZARDS.

Their Work in Trenches a Lesson for Government Ownership Advocates.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The news from France that our telephone experts have "put it all over" the Germans by grounding the enemy's telephones in the trenches may be of interest to advocates of Government ownership of telephones.

To the beg to quote from President Hadley's "Economics": "Though half the railroads and nine-tenths of the telegraph lines of the world are in Government hands, all the large improvements of method in these lines have been made under private enterprise."

NEW YORK, APRIL 5.

The Cry of a Garden Slave.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—At this season of buds and bulbs, shrubs and other brush, the man has an additional hour home to be boomed by his wife.

G. E. M.

Montclair, N. J., April 5.

America's Anniversary Hymn of Hate.

We do not hate you, Hun!
Though you have raised the old barbaric battle cry,
And sneered your lurid shame's bold brand
Deep into the quivering flesh of earth,
And bruised the sky
With devil's music, still you stand
Without our hate to clothe you, Hun!
But, God! we hate what you have done!

We do not hate you, Hun!
We hate your work in fields laid waste to tell
In coming years where Germans
Ne'er than your record shall the walls of hell.

Whereon 'tis writ in fire, last;
Your children, while the ages run,
Until the last accounts are cast,
Shall writ within the web you've spun.

We do not hate you, Hun!
We hate your lies, your lust, your cry
That might makes right,
Your thirst for power, at honor's price,
Your plot to quench our civilization's holy light.

The "God's will" in your loaded dice,
Your hate for peace beneath the sun
We hate—but do not hate you, Hun!

We do not hate you, Hun!
Your God denying, God defying cowards
And creeds
The very stars in heaven hate;
You have poured full your cup of shame,
And from your deeds
Shall spring the harvest of your fate—

Though murdered millions, one by one,
In heaven's high court without abate
Cry out, we do not hate you, Hun!

We do not hate you, Hun—
Save as we hate the serpent that in Eden wrought
The downfall of the parent pair;
Your arts of desolation and destruction
Brought
Not less of woe to free and fair
And peaceful peoples, Hun—and so
For justice' sake we shall not spare
Until your House of Sin lies low!

EDWARD N. TRALL.

"AMERICANS, ANSWER."

Some of the Reasons for Buying Third Liberty Bonds.

From the Literary Digest for April 6.
Americans! What does it mean to you—this anniversary of our entering the Great War?
What does it mean to you—the President's call to the nation to fight for its honor, for its rights, and for the rights and freedom of humanity? When he said, "There may be many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us"—when he said, "Such a task we can accomplish only by the united effort of all our lives as one nation"—when he said, "We are and everything we have," how did his words come home to you?

Stern, terrible facts are driving us to action. The fury and cruel cunning of the enemy are unquenched. Russia is under heavy bombardment and plunging. Rumania has been crushed and forced to surrender. Fresh hordes of Hunns are being hurled against the western fronts. The greatest battle of the war is raging. The lust of conquest and world dominion is growing, as it feeds itself with first one helpless victim and then another. New plans and ready new agents of devilish propaganda are being sent into France and Britain and Italy and America, to destroy them from within as Russia was destroyed.

Already the young men of America have "dedicated their lives" and are gone to meet their "fiery trial and sacrifice" on the battle line in France. Now the sternest summons of duty, the holiest call of patriotism comes to us for immediate answer. We must not, we cannot, evade it. What are we at home doing? What are we looking for? To match the heroism and sacrifice of our boys in France? How are we, safe and snug at home, going to "dedicate our fortunes"—everything that we have, "to this supreme task, as we are called, now, to subscribe the third Liberty Loan?" When trouble comes, they are looking eagerly to us. They are expecting us to do our part with an absolute devotion and sacrifice as they are doing theirs.

This loan must not fail; it must not be a "letting down." It must be a contribution to our only possible action. Buying a few Liberty Bonds with money that can easily be spared will not now be enough. We must go deeper and lend until it hurts.

Now we must buy Liberty Bonds. We must buy them as we buy food in the trenches, we must support them with the utmost of our cash and our credit. What good will our money be to us if we allow them to lose?

The best time to protect our free land and our homes is now, while we can. The best time to support our own men in the trenches, our allies with ships and food and ammunition, and reinforcements is now, when they will mean victory.

President Wilson spoke straight to each one of us when he said, "The supreme test of the nation has come. It is a test of our patriotism, of our loyalty, of our devotion to the cause of the world. It is a test of our ability to sacrifice, of our ability to give, of our ability to do our duty. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of justice and freedom, of our ability to stand up for the principles of democracy and self-government. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American way of life, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American dream. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American spirit, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American soul. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American heart, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American mind. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American conscience, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American honor. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American glory, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American greatness. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American power, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American influence. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American prestige, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American respect. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American admiration, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American awe. It is a test of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American fear, of our ability to stand up for the principles of the American reverence. 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